

On March 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 25 packages, containing 25-pound, 50-pound, and 100-pound sacks of Acme Medicated stock salt at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 1, 1932, by the Pennsylvania railroad agent, from East St. Louis, Ill., to Cincinnati, Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The sacks containing the article were labeled in part: "Yeastolized, \* \* \* Yeast. \* \* \* Manufactured by Acme Stock Salt Company Inc. Offices at Tiffin, Ohio. Factories at Fostoria, Ohio-Hutchinson, Kans."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chloride (84.8 percent), calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, iron sulphate, and small proportions of sodium bicarbonate, sulphur, fenugreek, quassia, nux vomica, and potassium iodide, and an insignificant proportion of yeast.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Yeastolized" and "Yeast."

On April 24, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20923. Adulteration and misbranding of Mentoil. U. S. v. Thirty 3-Ounce Bottles, et al., of Mentoil. Default decree of destruction entered.**  
(F. & D. no. 29055. Sample nos. 13335-A, 13336-A, 13337-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation Mentoil disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. Tests of the article also showed that it was not an antiseptic, as claimed.

On October 31, 1932, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States a libel praying seizure and condemnation of thirty 3-ounce, thirty-nine 1-ounce, and forty-two ½-ounce bottles of Mentoil at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 1, 1930, by the Mentoil Co., from Fayetteville, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of an oil derived from petroleum such as kerosene, containing small proportions of camphor and menthol. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "antiseptic."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the labels of all bottles, "A real antiseptic for internal and external use \* \* \* Think of Mentoil as a real antiseptic", and the statements appearing in the circular accompanying the 1-ounce and 3-ounce bottles, "A real antiseptic for internal and external use \* \* \* Mentoil is a real antiseptic", were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (All bottle labels) "For any affection of the skin or mucous membranes. Relieves pain, \* \* \* daily protector against infections of the skin, mouth, nose and throat. \* \* \* Use for coughs, \* \* \* catarrh, neuralgia, \* \* \* sore throat, pneumonia, asthma, hay fever, \* \* \* sore eyes, \* \* \* piles, itch tetter, eczema and colic"; (circular accompanying 1-ounce and 3-ounce bottles) "For any affection of the skin or mucous membranes. Relieves pain, \* \* \* Mentoil is \* \* \* daily protection against infections of the skin, mouth, nose and throat. \* \* \* Sudden changes in temperature, cold, drizzly days, or extremely cold or windy weather, dust or pollen in the air, may bring about that inflamed condition of the mucous membranes of the head, nose or throat, which may spread to a condition where it becomes incurable, and a menace to life, \* \* \* Mentoil will relieve all these conditions, \* \* \* Catarrh \* \* \* Coughs \* \* \* Croup \* \* \* Neuralgia \* \* \* Sore Throat, Tonsillitis \* \* \* Pneu-

monia \* \* \* Asthma, Hay Fever Rub the spine thoroughly with Mentoil and apply in nose as directed for catarrh. Swallow a fourth of a teaspoonful. It will stimulate and clear the breathing. Hemorrhoids or Piles \* \* \* Rheumatism \* \* \* Sore Eyes \* \* \* Itch \* \* \* Tetter, Eczema \* \* \* Cramp Colic \* \* \* Earache \* \* \* Toothache \* \* \* Rub gum with Mentoil, also outside of the face. Sore Feet For tired aching feet, \* \* \* soft corns \* \* \* The directions given for using Mentoil for diseases of mankind will apply equally as well in the treatment of animals. Distemper in animals is an affection of the mucous membranes similar to catarrh. For Roup in Chickens or Fowls Apply to the head and give a few drops internally."

On March 22, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. G. TUGWELL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**20924. Misbranding of Wood's fever pills. U. S. v. William H. Wood, Jr. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$5. (F. & D. no. 28195. I. S. no. 50636.)**

This case was based on an interstate shipment of Wood's fever pills that were represented to be a remedy for certain ailments for which cinchona derivatives are customarily prescribed, and which contained insufficient cinchona derivatives to cure such ailments when administered according to the directions appearing in the circular: namely, "Two Pills the night before and two Pills the morning of the expected fever day; then one Pill night and morning for one or two days; then one Pill the night before and one the morning of the 7th, 14th and 21st days, counting from the last fever." The labeling of the article also bore further unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims, and failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of acetanilid contained in the article. The article was represented to be a safe, sure, and reliable medicine; whereas it contained drugs that might be harmful, and was not reliable, safe, or sure.

On November 28, 1932, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States an information against William H. Wood, Jr., a member of a firm trading as Dr. Wm. Wood & Sons, Cairo, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant, on or about September 17, 1931, from the State of Illinois into the State of Tennessee, of a quantity of Wood's fever pills that were misbranded, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of acetanilid (0.86 grain per pill), cinchonine (0.367 grain per pill), extracts of plant drugs, and sugar.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that certain statements, designs, and devices, regarding its therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the labels of the packages and in a circular shipped with the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all bilious and malarial diseases; and as a powerful alterative and blood purifier; effective for rousing and toning up all the secretions; effective as a treatment, remedy, and sure for any form of malarial fever, such as bilious fever, fever and ague, dumb ague, intermitting and remitting fever, sick headache and swamp fever; effective for removing an enlarged spleen or ague cake in a very short time; effective to remove worms from children; effective as a treatment and cure for diarrhoea, dysentery, and summer complaint in children; effective as a remedy for kidney derangements, apoplexy, paralysis, insanity, and spinal diseases generally; effective as a female regulator; effective to break up and relieve a sick headache in a short time; effective when the system is debilitated and the blood has lost its rich, rosy hue, to act as a powerful tonic and blood renovator, and to bring back the "Rose that Health used to wear"; effective as a preventive whenever the fever symptoms appear or "you feel indisposed"; effective as a preventive for diseases in sickly seasons or in malarial districts; effective to rouse a torpid liver; effective as a cure for jaundice and to restore lost vitality to the brain worker, the inebriate and the reveler, and as a treatment for the nervous system on the ragged edge of utter prostration; effective as a substitute for the elixir of perpetual youth; effective as a medicine to remove disease through the secretions; effective as a cure for erysipelas, malarial dropsy, dizziness, mental confusion, loss of memory and malarial rheumatism; effective as a preventive for yellow fever, typhoid fever, cholera